14: Tamai--96 [2] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 343 Chin-hoan

Next to the house of the Tschinwans there is a storage house 4 meters long and 2 meters wide; the floor of this house is raised about 2 meters above the ground so that the dampness cannot penetrate.

19: Guérin and Bernard--557-558 G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 343, 352, 422

Across from the savage dwelling there is a granary on piles where the family provisions and treasures are stored; bouquets of rice, barley, chickweed and millet are artistically arranged; then in the coffers of a savage house you find woven materials, clothing and festal decorations, Chinese [558] scalps and money.

22: Wiedfeldt--14 [3] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 343 Atayal

Beside most huts there is a small additional hut built on four posts, the two floors of which can be reached by a ladder. The first floor is the storage space for millet and yams; the second floor is the sleeping quarters of the grown-up daughter or son, but even the smallest hut is said to be sufficient for a couple.

31; Hofmann--625 [2] N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 262, 343, 784 Tsou

The food of the natives consists chiefly of millet, rice, and Colocasiae. This is supplemented by game, deer and boars, as well as pork and chicken. The natives also eat fish, which they obtain in abundance in the many streams on the mountains. The Tsou natives are not allowed to eat fish in their homes; the reason for this taboo is not known. If they want to eat trout, they must eat in a house built for this purpose. There is an open shed with a straw roof erected on pilework in Tappan which is used on those occasions.

37: Steere--308-309 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 343, 251, 513 Chin-hoan

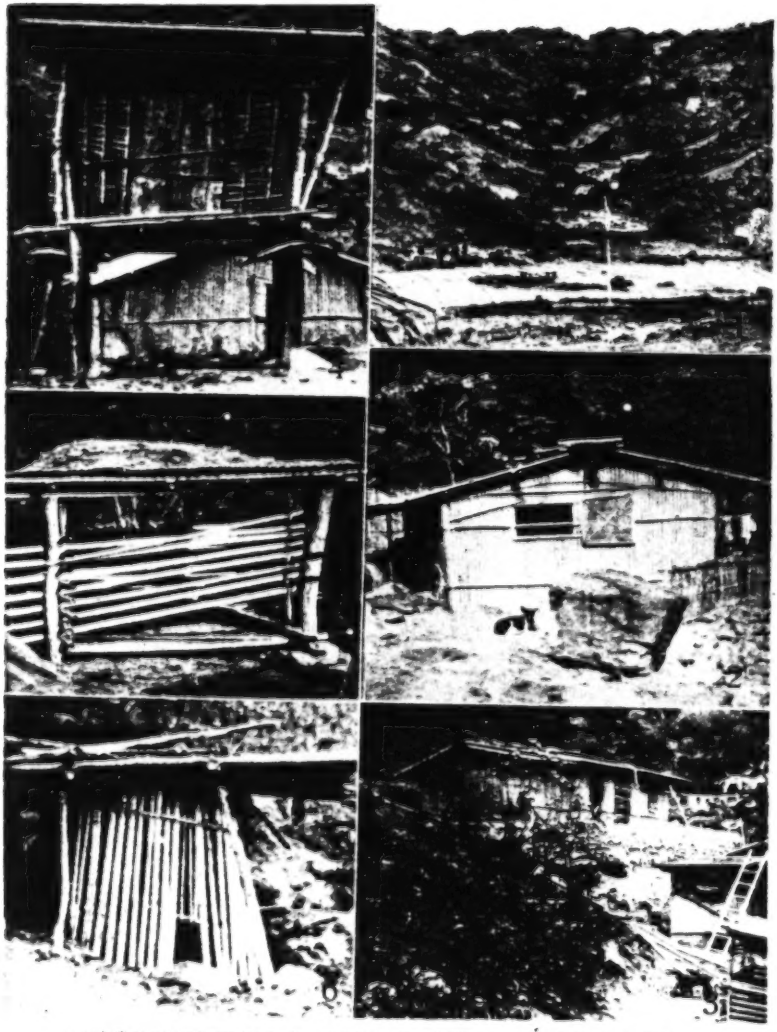
"They construct various little rat-proof granaries for storing their millet and rice. These are square, and are made of the bark of trees, and covered with grass, and raised upon four posts three or four feet above the ground. These posts are crowned with round wooden caps to keep the rats and other vermin from ascending. These little granaries are perched all about among the houses. There were in [309] the village several little huts of wattled grass, and not more than four feet square, perched upon bamboo poles twenty-five or thirty feet above ground. I inquired the use of these, but could get no other answer than that the children were sometimes put to sleep in them, perhaps connected with some superstitious custom or rite."

37: Steere--313 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 251, 226, 343 Chin-hoan

"Like the Che-whan at the north they build granaries raised upon posts crowned with flat disks of slate stone to keep squirrels and rats from climbing up. These little grass-thatched structures, apparently perched upon stilts, formed the most conspicuous part of the villages. The Kale-whan seem to do little hunting but make out to add a few small fish and shrimps to their stock of food from the stream that flows through the valley below. We saw some of the young men fishing with a curious little circular net with pockets in several places for the fish to enter. They would inclose one of the large boulders, with which the bed of the stream was filled, with the net and then pry up the stone with poles and let it drop back into its place, scaring the fish that sheltered under it out into the pockets of the net. This style of fishing did not appear to be very productive, as they had caught but two or three small fish and a few shrimps."

50: Ruey E-5 (1955) 1955 AD1 Formosa
Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

苗栗縣泰安鄉錦水村泰雅族調查館報



1. 汶水溪兩岸的泰雅族聚落；2. 第一式家房；3. 第五式家房；4. 倉庫；5. 豬圈；6. 雞舍。
1. Villages on both banks of the Wen-shui River; 2. Atayal house, type 1; 3. Atayal house, type 5; 4. Rice granary, 5. Pigsty; 6. Chicken hut.

/P. 127 d (facing p. 42, Chinese text)/